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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

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THE LIBERATOR.

The guilt does not consist merely in making men slaves; it consists as much in keeping them slaves. The present slaveholders, and their advocates in this country, cannot escape by setting up such a distinction. It avails them nothing. For if it be unlawful, iniquitous and unchristian to steal a man and force him into bondage, it must be equally unlawful, iniquitous and unchristian to retain him in that state, whether he has been purchased, or received as a gift, or got by inheritance, or obtained in any other way whatever. The crime is the same in both cases.—Speech of the Rev. Dr. Thompson at Edinburgh.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

Held by adjournment in the City of Philadelphia, from the sixth to the eleventh of June, inclusive, 1831.

The Delegates met on Monday, the 6th of June, in the brick Wesleyan Church, Lombard Street, pursuant to public notice, signed, on behalf of the Parent Society, at Philadelphia, by Dr. Belfast Burton and William Whipper.

Present, the following gentlemen, viz:—
Philadelphia. John Bowers, Dr. Belfast Burton, James Cornish, Junius C. Morel, Wm. Whipper.

New York. Rev. Wm. Miller, Henry Sipkins, Thos. L. Jennings, Wm. Hamilton, James Pennington.

Maryland. Rev. Abner Coker, Robert Cowley.
Delaware. Abraham D. Shad, Rev. Peter Gardiner.

Virginia. Wm. Duncan.

Who presented their credentials, and took their seats accordingly.

After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Wm. Miller, on motion, the Convention proceeded to business, by electing

JOHN BOWERS, President.
ABRAHAM D. SHAD, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM DUNCAN, }

WILLIAM WHIPPER, Secretary.
THOS. L. JENNINGS, Assistant Secretary.

When the house was declared organized, on motion, the Rev. Charles W. Gardiner, and the Rev. Samuel Todd, were appointed Chaplains for this Convention, they not being of the delegation.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to institute an inquiry into the condition of the free people of colour throughout the United States, and report their views upon the subject at a subsequent meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That Messrs. Morel, Shad, Duncan, Cowley, Sipkins, and Jennings, compose that Committee.

The Committee on the Condition of the Free People of Colour of the United States, reported as follows:—

Brethren and Fellow Citizens:—

We, the Committee of Inquiry, would suggest to the Convention the propriety of adopting the following resolutions, viz:—Resolved,

That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is highly necessary that the different Societies engaged in the Canadian Settlement, be earnestly requested to persevere in their praiseworthy and philanthropic undertaking; firmly believing, that, at a future period, their labours will be crowned with success.

The Committee would also recommend this Convention to call on the free people of colour, to assemble annually by delegation, at such place as may be designated as suitable.

They would also respectfully submit to your wisdom, the necessity of your deliberate reflection on the dissolute, intemperate, and ignorant condition of a large portion of the coloured population of the United States. They would not, however, refer to their unfortunate circumstances to add degradation to objects already degraded and miserable; nor, with some others, improperly class the virtuous of our colour with the abandoned, but with the most sympathizing and heartfelt commiseration, show our sense of obligation as the true guardians of our interests, by giving wholesome advice and good counsel.

The Committee consider it as highly important, that the Convention recommend the necessity of creating a general fund, to be denominated the CONVENTIONAL FUND, for the purpose of advancing the objects of this and future conventions, as the public good may require.

They would further recommend, that the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, be read in our Conventions; believing that the truths contained in the former are incontrovertible, and that the latter guarantees in letter and spirit to every freeman born in this country, all the rights and immunities of citizenship.

Your committee with regret have witnessed the many oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional laws, which have been enacted in different parts of the Union, against the free people of colour, and they would call upon this convention as possessing the rights of freemen, to recommend to the people through their delegation, the propriety of memorializing the proper authorities, whenever they may feel themselves aggrieved, or their rights invaded, by any cruel or oppressive laws.

And your Committee would further report, that, in their opinion, Education, Temperance, and Economy, are best calculated to promote the elevation of mankind, as they enable men to discharge all those duties enjoined on them by their Creator. We would therefore respectfully request an early attention to those virtues among our brethren, who have a desire to be useful.

And lastly, your Committee view with unfeigned regret, and respectfully submit to the wisdom of this Convention, the operations and misrepresentations of the American Colonization Society, in these United States.

We feel sorrowful to see such an immense and wanton waste of lives and property, not doubting the benevolent feelings of some individuals engaged in that cause.—But we cannot for a moment doubt, that the cause of many of our unchristian, unchristian, and unheard of sufferings, emanate from that unhallowed source; and we would call on Christians of every denomination firmly to resist it.

When, on motion, the report of the committee was unanimously accepted and adopted.

The convention was favoured with a visit from the Rev. S. S. Jocelyn of New-Haven, (Conn.) Messrs. Arthur Tappan, of New-York, Benjamin Landy, of Washington, (D. C.) William L. Garrison, of Boston, (Mass.) Thomas Shipley and Chas. Pierce, of Philadelphia. When, on motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the afore-mentioned gentlemen have permission to make any inquiries or communications, which they might deem proper.

In pursuance of this privilege, Messrs. Jocelyn, Tappan and Garrison, severally addressed the Convention on the subject of Education, and informed the Convention that their chief business with them was to submit to their body a plan for establishing a College for the education of Young Men of Colour, on such a basis, as cannot but elevate the general character of the coloured population.—

They, therefore, solicited the favour of the Con-

vention to appoint a committee to confer with them on the subject.

The Convention, feeling the importance of the communication, appointed a committee to consult with the above gentlemen.

The Committee, to whom was submitted the duty of conferring with Messrs. Tappan, Jocelyn and Garrison, reported as follows:—

That a plan had been submitted to them by the above-named gentlemen, for the liberal education of Young Men of Colour, on the Manual Labour System, all of which they respectfully submit to the consideration of the Convention, and are as follow:—

The plan proposed is, that a College be established at New Haven, Conn., as soon as \$20,000 are obtained, and to be on the Manual Labour System, by which in connexion with a scientific education, they may also obtain a useful Mechanical or Agricultural profession, and (they further report, having received information,) that a benevolent individual has offered to subscribe one thousand dollars towards this object, provided, that a further sum of nineteen thousand dollars can be obtained in one year.

After an interesting discussion, the above report was unanimously adopted; one of the inquiries by the Convention was, in regard to the place of location. On interrogating the gentlemen why New Haven should be the place of location, they gave the following as their reasons:—

- 1st. The site is healthy and beautiful.
- 2d. Its inhabitants are friendly, pious, generous, and humane.
- 3d. Its laws are salutary and protecting to all, without regard to complexion.
- 4th. Boarding is cheap and provisions are good.
- 5th. The situation is as central as any other that can be obtained with the same advantages.
- 6th. The town of New Haven carries on an extensive West India trade, and many of the wealthy coloured residents in the Islands would, no doubt, send their sons there to be educated, and thus a fresh tie of friendship would be formed, which might be productive of much real good in the end.

And last, though not least, the literary and scientific character of New Haven, renders it a very desirable place for the location of the College.

The Convention, having received the report of the committee, and being deeply impressed with the importance of such an institution, do hereby resolve, that it is highly expedient to make an effort to carry the same into effect, under due regulations. Therefore, resolved, that this Convention earnestly recommend to our Brethren, to contribute as God has given them the ability, to aid in carrying into operation the proposed institution, and the Convention would wish it to be distinctly understood, that the Trustees of the contemplated Institution, shall a majority of them be coloured persons; the number proposed is seven, three white, and four coloured; who shall be elected by the subscribers, contributors, or their representatives: the elections to be held in the city of New-York, unless ordered otherwise by the Convention.

The Trustees shall annually report the state and condition, with all other necessary information relating to the Institution, to the Annual Convention.

On motion, the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, was unanimously elected General Agent, to collect funds in aid of the contemplated Institution, (his necessary compensation being guaranteed by the liberality of the benevolent individual before alluded to) with power to appoint sub-agents, at such places where the Convention may have made no appointments.

On motion, Resolved, That Arthur Tappan, Esq. at New York, be appointed to receive as Treasurer, all moneys that may be collected for the purpose of establishing the proposed Institution at New-Haven, he satisfying the Executive Committee at New-York.

And on motion, it was Resolved, That there be Provisional Committees appointed, whose duty it shall be to aid and assist the Agent or Agents that may be appointed in the discharge of their duties.

And that the Provisional Committee at New York shall be the Executive Committee until the Trustees are appointed.

Here follow the several Provisional Committees: viz.

Boston.—Rev. Hosea Easton, Robert Roberts, James G. Barbadoes, and Rev. Samuel Snowden.

New York.—Rev. Peter Williams, Boston Cromwell, Philip Bell, Thomas Downing, Peter Vogle-sang.

Philadelphia.—Joseph Cassey, Robert Douglass, Senr., James Forten, Richard Howell, Robert Purvis.

Baltimore.—Thomas Green, James P. Walker, Samuel G. Mathews, Isaac Whipper, Samuel Hiner.

New-Haven.—Biers Stanly, John Creed, Alexander C. Luca.

Brooklyn, L. I.—Jacob Deyes, Henry Thompson, Willis Jones.

Wilmington, Del.—Rev. Peter Spencer, Jacob Morgan, William S. Thomas.

Albany.—Benjamin Latimore, Captain Schuyler, Captain Francis March.

Washington, D. C.—William Jackson, Arthur Waring, Isaac Carey.

Lancaster, Pa.—Charles Butler and Jared Grey.

Carlisle, Pa.—John Peck and Rowland G. Roberts.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Dennis Berry.

Pittsburg.—John B. Vashon, Lewis Gardiner, Abraham Lewis.

Newark, N. J.—Peter Pettit, Charles Anderson, Adam Ray.

Trenton.—Sampson Peters, Leonard Scott.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the convention appoint a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary, to hold their office for one year or until the next Convention, all of whom shall reside in the city or county of Philadelphia, and be styled the Conventional Board, who shall act as the representatives of the Convention during its recess.

Whereupon the following persons were duly elected.

John Bowers, President.
Frederick A. Hinton, Vice-President, Joseph Cassey, Treasurer, Junius C. Morel, Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Leveck, Recording Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That there be a Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary in each state, to hold their offices for the term of one year, or until others are appointed, whose duties it shall be to use every exertion to obtain moneys and remit the same to the Treasurer of the Conventional Fund at Philadelphia, and that the officers have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body by resignation or otherwise.

Whereupon the Convention appointed the following officers:—

New-York.—Thomas L. Jennings, Vice-President; Peter Voglesang, Corresponding Secretary.

Massachusetts.—James G. Barbadoes, Vice-President; Henry H. Mondy, Corresponding Secretary.

Maryland.—Rev. Abner Coker, Vice-President; Robert Cowley, Corresponding Secretary.

Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Vice-President; Alfred Nigier, Corresponding Secretary.

District of Columbia.—William Womley, Vice-President; John W. Prout, Corresponding Secretary.

Delaware.—Rev. Peter Spencer, Vice-President; Abraham D. Shad, Corresponding Secretary.

Virginia.—James Wilkins, Vice-President; William Duncan, Corresponding Secretary.

New Jersey.—Leonard Scott, Vice-President; with permission to appoint his Secretary.

Connecticut.—Scipio C. Augustus.

Ohio.—Charles Hatfield, Vice-President; John Liverpool, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was Resolved, That the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of each state are hereby requested to use every exertion in recommending the formation of Associations for the purpose of raising funds for the great object in view, and that each Society appoint its own Treasurer, who shall pay over all moneys so collected to the Treasurer of the General Fund at Philadelphia.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE CONVENTIONAL BOARD OF OFFICERS.

1st. The funds shall be under the immediate control of the Officers of the Convention during their continuance in office, subject to the following restrictions, viz:—

They shall pay all moneys appropriated by the Convention, and for that purpose they are hereby invested with authority to draw on the Treasurer for the same.

They shall pay all the ordinary expenses of the Convention that may be necessary and proper, and shall with proper vouchers account to the Annual Convention for the same at each session.

The President shall preside at each meeting of the Board of Officers which shall form a Council for the transaction of the business of the Convention during its recess.

During the absence or inability of the President to preside, the Vice-President shall be competent to discharge all of his duty in the Council.

The Recording Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the meetings of the officers at any time or times, which minutes, with all other useful matter that may come under his observation, shall be laid before the Annual Conventions from time to time.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys that may be collected by all different societies, (which now are or hereafter may be subject to the order of the

Convention,) for which the president shall take his receipt. He shall pay all moneys as the Council may draw on him for the order, being signed by each of the Council.

The Corresponding Secretary shall notify the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of their appointments, together with the general views of the Convention in relation to the Canadian settlement.

He shall, also, hold the most extensive and faithful correspondence with the Committees and Agents appointed to advance the interests of the proposed College, holding his correspondence subject to the inspection of the President and Vice-Presidents only.

No moneys shall be drawn from the funds, but by consent of a majority of the Council.

The Convention recommends the Parent Society at Philadelphia, and all others engaged in the Canadian purchase, to alter their Constitutions and by-laws, so as to become auxiliary to the Convention, to the Treasurer of which they shall remit their funds at stated times.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the exertions of the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries, (recommended by the last Convention,) for the able and zealous manner in which they have discharged their duties, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

Resolved, That this Convention approves and highly appreciates the laudable intention of Junius C. Morel and John P. Thompson, to establish a weekly Journal in the city of Philadelphia, in aid of the cause of our oppressed brethren, and pledge ourselves to use our influence in recommending it to public patronage.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to Messrs. Shipley, Lundy, Tappan, Garrison, Jocelyn and Peirce, for the friendship evinced by them towards this Convention, and its constituents.

On motion, Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the People of Colour throughout the United States, to set apart the fourth day of July, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer—and to beseech Almighty God to interpose on our behalf that the shackles of slavery may be broken, and our sacred rights obtained, and that there be appropriate addresses delivered on that day, and collections taken and forwarded to the Treasurer at Philadelphia, for the general purposes of the Convention.

It was further Resolved, That the editors of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," "The Liberator," and "African Sentinel," are our tried friends, and fearless advocates of our rights and promoters of our best interests, and are entitled to a prominent place in our affections.

That the principles emanating from said presses, ought to be proclaimed throughout the world, and read by every friend of the rights of man—and that we pledge ourselves to use all our influence in promoting the support and circulation of such vehicles.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the next Annual Convention be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in June, 1832.

On motion, it was Resolved, That each Society in the United States, (organized by the recommendation of this Convention) be authorized to send delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent them in the General Convention to be held aforesaid; and that in places where it is not practicable at present to form Societies, the people shall have the same privilege, provided they contribute to the furtherance of the objects of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention recommends to the People of Colour throughout the United States, the discontinuance of public processions on any day, considering it as highly injurious to our interests as a people.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That this Convention feels grateful for the kind services rendered by the American Society for the Abolition of Slavery, in the United States—also, to the Anti-Slavery Society in Great Britain, and to the friends of the rights of man wherever dispersed. Adjourned, sine die.

JOHN BOWERS, President.

WILLIAM WHIPPER, } Secretaries.
THOMAS L. JENNINGS, }
Philadelphia, June 11th, 1831.

CONVENTIONAL ADDRESS.

Respected Brethren and Fellow Citizens—

In accordance with a resolution of the last Convention, we have again been assembled in order to discharge those duties which have devolved upon us by your unanimous voices.

Our attention has been called to investigate the political standing of our brethren wherever dispersed, but more particularly the situation of those in this great Republic.

Abroad, we have been cheered with pleasant views of humanity, and the steady, firm, and uncompromising march of equal liberty to the human family. Despotism, tyranny, and injustice have had to retreat, in order to make way for the unalienable rights of man. Truth has conquered prejudice, and mankind are about to rise in the majesty and splendour of their native dignity.

The cause of general emancipation is gaining powerful and able friends abroad. Britain and Denmark have performed such deeds as will immortalize them for their humanity, in the breasts of the philanthropists of the present day; whilst, as a just tribute to their virtues, after ages will yet erect unperishable monuments to their memory. (Would to God we could say thus of our own native soil!)

And it is only when we look to our own native land, to the birthplace of our fathers, to the land for whose prosperity their blood and our sweat have been shed, and cruelly extorted, that the Convention has had cause to hang its head and blush. Laws, as cruel in themselves as they were unconstitutional and unjust, have in many places been enacted against our poor unfriended and unoffending brethren; laws, (without a shadow of provocation on our part,) at whose bare recital the very savage draws him up for fear of the contagion—looks noble, and prides himself because he bears not the name of a Christian.

But the Convention would not wish to dwell long on this subject, and it is one that is too sensibly felt to need description.

We would wish to turn you from this scene with an eye of pity, and a breast glowing with mercy, praying that the recording angel may drop a tear, which shall obliterate forever the remembrance of so foul a stain upon the national escutcheon of this great Republic.

This spirit of persecution was the cause of our Convention. It was that first induced us to seek an asylum in the Canadas; and the Convention feel happy to report to their brethren, that our efforts to establish a settlement in that province have not been made in vain. Our prospects are cheering; our friends and funds are daily increasing; wonders have been performed far exceeding our most sanguine expectations: already have our brethren purchased eight hundred acres of land—and two thousand of them have left the soil of their birth, crossed the lines, and laid the foundation for a structure which promises to prove an asylum for the coloured population of these United States. They have erected two hundred log houses, and have five hundred acres under cultivation.

And now it is to your fostering care the Convention appeal, and we appeal to you as to men and brethren, yet to enlarge their borders.

We therefore ask of you, brethren—we ask of you, philanthropists, of every colour, and of every kindred, to assist us in this undertaking. We look to a kind Providence, and to you, to say whether our desires shall be realized, and our labours crowned with success.

The Convention has done its duty, and it now remains for you, brethren, to do yours. Various obstacles have been thrown in our way by those opposed to the elevation of the human species; but, thanks to an all-wise Providence, his goodness has as yet cleared the way, and our advance has been slow but steady. The only thing now wanted, is an accumulation of funds, in order to enable us to make a purchase agreeably to the direction of the first Convention; and, to effect that purpose, the Convention has recommended, to the different Societies engaged in that cause, to persevere and prosecute their designs with doubled energy; and we would earnestly recommend to every coloured man, (who feels the weight of his degradation,) to consider himself in duty bound to contribute his mite towards this great object. We would say to all, that the prosperity of the rising generation mainly depends upon our active exertions.

Yes, it is with us to say whether they shall assume a rank and standing among the nations of the earth, as men and freemen, or whether they shall still be prized and held at market price. Oh, then, by a brother's love, and by all that makes man dear to man—awake in time! Be wise! be free! Endeavour to walk with circumspection: be obedient to the laws of our common country; honour and respect its lawmakers and lawgivers; and, through all, let us not forget to respect ourselves.

During the deliberations of this Convention, we had the favour of advising and consulting with some of our most eminent and tried philanthropists—men of unblemished character and of acknowledged rank and standing. Our sufferings have excited their sympathy; our ignorance appealed to their humanity; and, brethren, we feel that gratitude is due to a kind and benevolent Creator, that our excitement and appeal have neither been in vain. A plan has been proposed to the Convention for the erection of a College for the instruction of young men of colour, on the manual labour system, by which the children of the poor may receive a regular classical education, as well as those of their more opulent brethren, and the charge will be so regulated as to put it within the reach of all. In support of this plan, a benevolent individual has offered the sum of one thousand dollars, provided that we can obtain subscriptions to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars in one year.

The Convention has viewed the plan with considerable interest, and after mature deliberation, on a candid investigation, feel strictly justified in recommending the same to the liberal patronage of our brethren, and respectfully solicit the aid of those philanthropists who feel an interest in sending light, knowledge, and truth, to all of the human species.

To the friends of general education, we do believe that our appeal will not be in vain. For, the present ignorant and degraded condition of many of our brethren in these United States (which has been a subject of much concern to the Convention,) can excite no astonishment, (although used by our enemies to show our inferiority in the scale of human beings;) for, what opportunities have they possessed for mental cultivation or improvement? Mere ignorance, however, in a people divested of the means of acquiring information by books, or an extensive connexion with the world, is no just criterion of their intellectual incapacity; and it has been actually seen, in various remarkable instances, that the degradation of the mind and character, which has been too hastily imputed to a people kept, as we are, at a distance from those sources of knowledge which abound in civilized and enlightened communities, has resulted from no other causes than our unhappy situation and circumstances.

True philanthropy disdains to adopt those prejudices against any people which have no better foundation than accidental diversities of colour, and refuses to determine without substantial evidence and incontestable fact as the basis of her judgment. And it is in order to remove these prejudices, which are the actual causes of our ignorance, that we have appealed to our friends in support of the contemplated Institution.

The Convention has not been unmindful of the operations of the American Colonization Society, and it would respectfully suggest to that august body of learning, talent, and worth, that in our humble opinion, strengthened, too, by the opinions of eminent men in this country, as well as in Europe, that they are pursuing the direct road to perpetuate slavery, with all its unchristianlike concomitants, in this boasted land of freedom; and, as citizens and men whose best blood is sapped to gain popularity for that Institution, we would, in the most feeling

manner, beg of them to desist: or, if we must be sacrificed to their philanthropy, we would rather die at home. Many of our fathers, and some of us, have fought and bled for the liberty, independence, and peace which you now enjoy; and, surely, it would be ungenerous and unfeeling in you to deny us a humble and quiet grave in that country which gave us birth!

In conclusion, the Convention would remind our brethren that knowledge is power, and to that end, we call on you to sustain and support, by all honorable, energetic, and necessary means, those presses which are devoted to our instruction and elevation, to foster and encourage the mechanical arts and sciences among our brethren, to encourage simplicity, neatness, temperance, and economy in our habits, taking due care always to give the preference to the production of freemen wherever it can be had. Of the utility of a General Fund, the Convention believes there can exist but one sentiment, and that is for a speedy establishment of the same. Finally, we trust our brethren will pay due care to take such measures as will ensure a general and equal representation in the next Convention.

Signed—

Belfast Burton,
Junius C. Morel,
William Whipper,

} Publishing Committee.

DELEGATES' NAMES.

Philadelphia. John Bowers, Dr. Belfast Burton, James Cornish, Junius C. Morel, Wm. Whipper.

Carlisle, Pa. John Peck.

Maryland. Rev. Abner Coker, Robert Cowley.

New York. Rev. Wm. Miller, Henry Sipkins,

Thos. L. Jennings, Wm. Hamilton.

Long-Island. James Pennington.

Delaware. Abraham D. Shad, Rev. Peter

Gardiner.

Virginia. Wm. Duncan.

The Conventional Board of Officers beg leave to give their unfeigned thanks to their friend and brother, the Rev. Lewis G. Wells, of Baltimore, for his liberality in appropriating the gross proceeds of one night's lecturing on Phrenology to the benefit of the Fund.

JOHN BOWERS, President.

CHARLES H. LEVECK, Secretary.

SLAVERY RECORD.

MURDER!!

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to the Editor of the Liberator, dated October 1, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR—It is with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure that I now address you—pain for the atrocities which I am about to relate, and pleasure to see that my country can at least boast of one man, who is neither ashamed nor afraid to raise his voice in behalf of a large portion of the population in the section where it is my lot to dwell—I mean the colored people.

A few days since, on a plantation near this village, owned by Mrs Sarah Denton, and on which Mr J. B. Rowland was overseer, one of that unfortunate class of beings came to his death by whipping received at the hands of the overseer; and, I blush to tell it, he is suffered to remain in the community where he so lately committed so base a murder, unmolested. It is certainly time that a stop should be put to such wanton outrages; and through what channel is this to be done? Through the public prints: if the laws of the South will not give that protection to these unfortunates, which one class of people deserves at the hands of the other, I know of no other mode through which it can be done, than by an appeal to the press in their behalf.

An importer of British goods in Charleston, S. C. has fallen under heavy censure for bringing into the market a quantity of children's pocket handkerchiefs, having on them pictures "unsuited to that section of the country." Several of the prints represented colored slaves in the act of breaking a chain and seizing on a sword, &c. The importer alluded to, (Charles McIntire,) in an explanatory letter in the Charleston Mercury, disclaims any knowledge of the obnoxious articles until after their sale. Only think of a child's handkerchief, with a certain figure upon it, throwing a whole city into a high fever! Behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth! How securely southern planters live!

MARYLAND INSURRECTION.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Cambridge, Maryland, Oct. 4. There has been for some time past, a strong guard kept up night and day. A white woman was arrested at North West Fork Bridge, (about 22 miles from this place,) under the following circumstances. A black man communicated to Doctor Nicholas, (our representative,) and Mr Kennon, that there was a white woman from Philadelphia, sent to instruct the negroes how they might succeed in their conspiracy. He told them that he knew he was not a witness against a white person, but that if they would come to his house that evening, (she was to be there,) they would hear for themselves. They did so, and heard what she had to say: she told the black man that if they wanted arms, to write on to the Bishop of the Bethlehem Church in Philadelphia, and he would furnish them, together with such advice as they might want in their undertaking. She was immediately secured and sent to this place, and lodged in jail to await her trial.

The foregoing tale is too ridiculous to obtain credence.

OPPRESSION. In consequence of the alarm excited by recent events, we learn from the St Louis Beacon that the authorities are taking measures to exclude from Missouri all free persons of color, who cannot give security for their good behaviour.

ALARM IN GEORGIA!

We may learn the fearful state of the public mind in Georgia, from the following paragraphs:

The excitement that pervaded all ages and sexes of our citizens during the fore part of the week, has happily subsided.—Upon the strictest enquiry, no foundation, we learn, existed, for the many exaggerated reports which were borne to us upon every breeze, spreading dismay and terror among our peaceful, and at that time defenceless inhabitants.—Mischief has been brewing elsewhere, and we know not when it may be among us. We are happy in saying that it has been the means of exciting our citizens to vigilance. We are now well prepared to meet these difficulties should they ever occur, which may God avert. Our vigilant citizens have already organized a cavalry corps, and are now actively engaged in recruiting the foot company of Macon Volunteers.—Macon (Geo.) Messenger.

We have been almost without assistance in our office during the week. The fatigue of patrol duty for several successive nights, has entirely incapacitated some of our workmen, which must be our apology for the barrenness of the present paper.—Ibid.

Most of the late stories of insurrectionary movements amongst the slaves at the south, have proved to be entirely unfounded. The last alarm in Delaware was caused as follows:—Some evil disposed white men, having tied black handkerchiefs round their faces, went hooting through the woods for the purpose of creating a false alarm! Some of them, it is said, have been secured, and they should be dealt with according to law.

Some apprehensions have been entertained in South Carolina of an intended rising of the slaves, but Gen. Hayne has pronounced the alarm groundless.

News being received at Lynchburg, that an insurrection had broken out in Halifax, Va. great excitement prevailed. A company of artillery, mounted, proceeded with some volunteers to the scene of action, and found that it arose from half a dozen drunken negroes, at a shop.

Jerri and Pisgah, slaves of Col. Wright, and Pomp, slave of Rev. Mr Sanford, were to be hung in Delaware, for conspiracy and rebellion. On the same day a negro boy, owned by Mr Bowden, was to be hung for an atrocious assault on a white female child, 11 or 12 years old.

At the late term of the Superior Court of Richmond county, Judge Strange presiding, negro Avera, the property of the Rev. Mastin Crawford, was convicted of conspiring to excite an insurrection, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th inst.

Three slaves were convicted of the same offence at the last term of Pitt Superior Court.

The Edenton Gazette states upon information received from an undoubted source, there have been killed in Southampton county upwards of ONE HUNDRED negroes consequent upon the late insurrection in that county.

A negro woman in Jackson, Ken. lately destroyed three of her children by drowning, one a boy of seven years old, and two girls. The evening preceding, she had been chastised for the first time, by her master, after which she deliberately took them to a pool, and held them under water till life was extinct.

We learn from the New-Orleans Bee, that a petition is circulating among the citizens, praying the Governor to take proper measures to prevent the introduction of slaves into the State.

Effects of the Slave Trade.—A slave ship with 120 slaves on board, was lately wrecked on Anegada, one of the Virgin islands: she struck so suddenly that it was impossible to unchain a majority of the poor wretches, and a large number were drowned.

A police officer from Alexandria, has been looking for runaway slaves at Salem, but 'no ketchum.' Let him keep clear of Boston.

The Delaware Insurrection.—The report which we copied in yesterday's Courier of the landing of three thousand negroes, near the line of Delaware, turns out to be three hundred negroes going to meeting. And yet the whole state was thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm, expresses were sent to and fro, thousands of men were called from their beds, in the dead of night, to bear arms, and multitudes of women and children were crying in the streets. What a picture of the condition of society in the slaveholding states, which has got to such a pass that a word, a breath, and almost the rustling of a leaf, can strike terror into the hearts of the whole community. And will not affairs be worse, before they are better? Is it not manifest that something must be done to change the condition of the southern population? Let our southern friends point out the means; they will always find the north ready to succor them.—Portland Courier.

RIO JANEIRO, 28th August, 1831.

A conspiracy among the blacks and mulattoes to murder all the white population of the country, has been discovered within a few days, and is said to have extended throughout the empire by means of clubs. Many persons are being arrested for political offences. Reports from Bahia and Pernambuco are also alarming as to the movements of parties there, and plans of the different political associations.

Insurrections are the natural and consequent productions of slavery—experience has proved this in all ages and in all nations where slavery has existed.—Slavery ought to be, must be, and shall be abolished in these United States.

Westfield Phoenix.

The New-York Daily Sentinel is giving battle to southern despotism with great courage and effect. The Editor has been threatened by some Virginia desperadoes, but he is far from turning pale or giving up the contest. We shall copy his pieces hereafter.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

For the Liberator.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—NO. 12.

'How glad I am, mother,' said Lucy, one day as she was looking at some black children who were passing by, 'how glad I am that the black people here are not slaves, but are treated as they ought to be.'

'I am very glad that they are not slaves,' said her mother, 'but I am not so certain they are treated quite as they ought to be.'

'Are they not treated just the same as other people are?' said Lucy.

Before her mother had time to answer, Helen exclaimed, 'Oh, mother, I met thirteen black children on my way home from school. I counted them.'

'What made you think of counting them?' said her mother, smiling. 'Was it anything strange to meet them?'

'Oh no,' said Helen, 'only I was thinking what could be the reason when we see so many in the streets, that none of them go to our schools. Lucy and George and I each go to a different school, and there is not one black scholar in either of them. I wonder what is the reason.'

'So do I,' said Lucy, 'though I never thought about it before. Mother, why do not black children and white children go to school together?'

'There are separate schools for the blacks,' said her mother, 'but I hardly know how to tell you why they do not all go together. You remember I told you that some foolish persons have a sort of dislike to black people; and many parents, especially those who are very ignorant, have an idea that it would be disgraceful for their children to go to the same school with black boys or girls. In some towns in this State, they do go to school together, though they do not here. Black persons have a right by the laws to send their children to the same town schools that other children go to, but in this town it is not customary. Perhaps, as there is this foolish feeling of dislike towards them, their children would not be well treated if they did send them.'

'As there are other schools for them, it is not so much matter,' said George.

'But it cannot be very pleasant to know that people feel so to them,' said Lucy.

'Nor very kind in those white people who feel so, and act so,' said George.

'And is there any thing else,' said Lucy, 'about which they are not treated as they ought to be?'

'We must first settle how they ought to be treated,' said her mother.

'Why, just as other people are, I should think,' said Lucy, 'why should there be any difference?'

'Indeed I know no reason,' said her mother, 'but I am sorry to say that there is a difference made in many respects. In all the churches, there is a separate seat for black persons.'

'Oh yes,' said Lucy 'I have often seen them there. I wonder how they feel to be stuck up in a corner by themselves as if they were in disgrace, or had done anything wrong. Do you think, mother, that they feel uncomfortably about it?'

'I know they do sometimes,' said her mother. 'I well remember when I was a little girl, hearing a good old black woman, whom I used to love very much, speak about it. She was old and quite infirm, and it was painful for her to go up and down stairs. She was always very desirous of going to church, and she complained that it was very difficult for her to go, because in her church the place for the blacks was so high, and she had to go up so many stairs to get to it. Poor creature! I remember the tone of her voice, from which I was sure, though she did not say so, that she felt it to be unkind that she should be obliged to go so high. I am sure I thought so, if she did not.'

'And would nobody give her a seat down stairs?'

asked Lucy.

'Nobody did,' said her mother, 'and I suppose it would have been thought a very strange thing if any body had, and if she had been seen sitting among white people at church.'

'A strange thing!' said Lucy; 'then, mother, does it not show what a wrong plan it is not to treat them just like other people, if it would be thought strange to do such a little act of kindness to a poor old woman?'

'I think it does,' said her mother.

'I remember hearing,' said George, 'that a few years ago, a black man bought a pew in the broad aisle of one of the churches in Boston, but was obliged to sell it because people did not like to have him there.'

'How abominable!' said Lucy. 'Why should they have had any objection to his being there?'

'Oh mother, mother,' said George, 'how can people talk about being proud of their country! I am sure I am ashamed of it. In one part they keep slaves, and in another, though they do not do that, they yet will not treat men of a different color like fellow-creatures!'

'How strange it is,' said Lucy, 'that those white people who behave so, never consider that they would not like to be treated so themselves, if they were in a country of black people.'

'They would not like to have people even feel so to them,' said George, 'though they did not show it in their actions. We should not like it any of us.'

'No, indeed,' said Lucy. 'Do you remember, George, how sorry and mortified poor black Susan looked the other day, because Mrs Spencer's baby was afraid of her, and cried, when she took him? She did not like to have even a baby dislike her, and Mrs Spencer was very sorry.'

'It is just the way,' said George, 'the babies and children in Africa do, when they see a white person. I was reading not long ago, about a gentleman who was travelling among the Hottentots, who are dark colored, and he said that the fathers and mothers were very good friends with him, but he never could get the children to like him. They were frightened and would cry whenever he came near them. This was because they had never seen a white person before.'

'Mrs Spencer's baby had never seen a black one before,' said his mother, 'but children like persons of a different color as well as those of their own, if they have been as much accustomed to them.'

'The poor babies cannot help being frightened,' said Lucy, 'but grown up people ought to know better than to dislike others just for their color. But, mother, besides its being very provoking and disagreeable to have people feel so, does it do the blacks any real harm in any other way?'

'Yes, in several,' said her mother. 'It sometimes happens that they are refused admittance to the stage coaches on account of their color, which must often be a real inconvenience. Then people are not in general willing to take them into their stores and shops to teach them their trades or business; so, as they have no way of learning these, they have not so good an opportunity of earning money. Of course, few of them are rich, and many of them are very poor. Then as they are not admitted to our best schools and colleges, they have very little opportunity of acquiring knowledge, and the greater part of them, not all, are extremely ignorant.'

'Ah, that is a great pity,' said George, 'that is much worse than being poor.'

'A great deal worse,' said his mother. 'They are much to be pitied for losing so many of the pleasures and advantages of knowledge. Besides, if they were generally educated, they would be more respected.'

'Oh,' said George, 'if I were a black boy, how much I should want to learn, and how hard I would study, that I might be an honor to the black people, and help to make white folks think better of them. I should like to have some black boys come to our school, and if there should happen to be any mean-spirited boy in the school so unfeeling as to laugh at them, there are enough brave, generous boys who would be their friends, and stand up for them.'

'I am sure, George,' said Lucy, 'you would be one of their friends.'

'I trust so,' said her mother.

'I should think,' said Lucy, 'that every body who was good and kind, would want to do all the good they possibly could to every black person they knew about, and that they would want to the more, because some people are so unkind to them.'

'They certainly need kindness and assistance the more on that account,' said her mother; 'and they have many kind friends among the whites who long to see them as well off in all respects as they are themselves, and who do all they can to make them so.'

'I wish every body would do so,' said Lucy.

U. I. E.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1831.

THREE CURIOSITIES!!!

No. I.

The Charleston Mercury of the 4th inst. (a paper which is crowded with sedition, and is daily stigmatizing the constitutional measures of Congress as acts of tyranny which ought to be resisted unto blood,) contains the following generous reward. There is nothing mean about slaveholders while they are spending—the money which justly belongs to their slaves! Thieves are proverbial for their liberality.

'The "Vigilance Association of Columbia," S. C. composed of gentlemen of the first respectability, have offered a reward of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and prosecution to conviction, of any white person who may be detected in distributing or circulating within that State the newspaper called "The Liberator," printed in Boston, or the pamphlet called "Walker's Pamphlet," or any other publication of seditious tendency.'

'Fifteen hundred dollars!' A pretty liberal sum. But, without vanity or boasting, we think the numbers of the Liberator are worth more money; although we charge only two dollars per annum! We shall expect a large increase of subscribers forthwith.

The Boston Christian Herald, alluding to the above offer, remarks pertinently enough—

'As if any man of common sense will be deterred

from circulating a newspaper, fraught with the best intelligence and principles, by the foolish threats of a tyrannical banditti!'

So much for 'gentlemen of the first respectability.'

No. II.

We have merely to remark upon the law in the following paragraph, that it is an outrage upon the rights of free colored persons and unconstitutional. If the Corporation of Georgetown shall dare to inflict the penalty, they must be prepared to answer for their conduct before the Supreme Court of the United States. Is it come to this, that the liberties of freemen are at the disposal of a petty Corporation!

'The Corporation of Georgetown' have passed a law rendering it penal for any free person of color to take from the Post Office the paper published in Boston, called the Liberator. The punishment for each offence is not exceeding \$20 fine, or thirty days imprisonment! In case the offender not being able to pay the fine, and the fees for imprisonment, he is to be sold as a slave for four months!

Remarks upon the above, from the last Boston Christian Herald:

'So! the most potent Corporation of Georgetown have enslaved every free colored man that resides or comes to reside within their limits!! How is this, Mr Corporation of Georgetown? Is it left to you to say what free men shall read or what they shall not read? Free colored people are as free as free white people; their consciences are as tender; their rights are as precious; but you dictate to them what they shall read!!—of course, how they shall be instructed, what association they shall enjoy, how they shall interpret their own cases of conscience—nay, all their intercourse in community!!'

Have you ever read the Bill of Rights in our most excellent Constitution? And do you not know that your edict is treason against the Constitution and all the forms of our government? Is not this supreme arrogance? We have no concern with political affairs, as publishers of a religious newspaper, any further than every christian should have in the welfare of his country; but we see things in your edict, that we think highly militate against the freedom of our citizens, and our country, and that, too, in the nicest point. It is laying the axe at the very root of that franchise that our fathers contemplated in the principles of the Constitution and government, and for which they faced the enemy in the strong battle, and for which their garments were rolled in blood.'

The Genius of Temperance introduces the preceding Curiosities as follows:

'INFATUATION. We know not under what other head to class the two following items. If our southern friends cannot see the uselessness of such measures, it must be owing to the madness which precedes destruction.'

No. III.

If it were not sinful to laugh at those who have lost their reason, we should make ourselves merry with the following *unmatchable* piece of insanity. Verily 'whom God intends to destroy, he first makes mad.' We have scarcely an inch of room for comment to-day. Such movements we regard less than the idle wind—with a contempt altogether unutterable. 'None of these things move us, neither count we our lives dear unto us,' so that we may be instrumental in overthrowing the most horrible system which exists on the globe. We are perfectly astounded, however, at the unblushing impudence and idiotic conduct of this Grand Jury and Attorney General. They really fancy that it is as easy to govern the people of New-England as their own servile slaves, and that they have power to control the thoughts, words and actions of every man who resides north of the Delaware. We shall show them their folly.

'Glory to them that die in this great cause! Courts, Judges, can inflict no brand of shame, Or shape of death, to shroud them from applause: No!—manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! Your hangmen fingers cannot touch his fame. Still in this guilty land there shall be some Proud hearts, the shrines of Freedom's vestal flame: Long trains of ill may pass unheeded—dumb— But Vengeance is behind, and Justice is to come!'

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Oct. 13.

A number of the 'Liberator,' a paper printed in Boston, came to the Post Office in this place last week, containing the most illiberal and cold-blooded allusions to the late supposed insurrection amongst our slaves. The paper found its way into the hands of the Attorney General, who submitted an indictment to the Grand Jury (who were then in session) against William Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, the editors and publishers of the paper, for its 'circulation and publication' in this county, in contravention to the act of the last General Assembly. The Grand Jury, we learn, found a 'True Bill.' So, we suppose, the accused will be demanded by the Governor of this State; but whether they will be surrendered or not by the Executive of Massachusetts, is a matter about which we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture. The act makes the offence Felony—whipping and imprisonment for the first offence, and death, without benefit of clergy, for the second.

Remarks on the above, from the Boston Courier: 'The indictment of the two individuals can be of no avail, and as they have committed no offence in North Carolina, against the laws of that State, we do not see how the Executive of Massachusetts can be called upon to arrest and surrender them. The contents of the Liberator may be of an inflammatory character, and its circulation at the South may be extremely dangerous, but we are not aware of the existence of any law which can stop the publication, so long as it does not disturb the peace in this State.'

RIOTS AT NEW HAVEN!

We learn that the house of ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq. in New Haven, (the summer residence of his family,) a few nights since, in his absence, was rudely assailed by some vile fellows who gave utterance to their malice in words the most obscene and blasphemous, mingled with 'Magdalen,' 'Immediate Emancipation,' &c. &c. and concluded by STONING THE HOUSE!!! This daring outrage has occasioned some sensation in that city, although the New Haven papers are silent on the subject.—The authors are unknown, but it is conjectured they were southern medical students. It may safely be affirmed, that no man in the nation is doing so much for the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow-men as Arthur Tappan; and yet no man is so constantly assailed in his character by miscreants and libellers. What a posthumous reputation he is building—broader than our continent, higher than the pyramids, and brighter than the sun! By the princely disbursements of his wealth in deeds of benevolence and piety, he is laying up heavenly treasure and eternal opulence.

Another meeting, scarcely more disreputable than the College convocation—in fact, its legitimate offspring—made up, it is true, of different materials, took place in New Haven, on Sunday evening, about 11 o'clock, not to overthrow an 'African College' but to pull down a 'negro house,' situated on Mount Pleasant. It was levelled to the ground, though 'it must have required great force to destroy so substantial a building, reared as it was upon a stout stone base.' The rioters vanished into thin air.

New Haven has almost irretrievably lost the high reputation which it lately sustained. How fatal, sometimes, is a single step from the path of rectitude!

SHORT METRE.

The following laconic epistle has been received from Lowell. The information which it gives afflicts us less than the postage—six cents.

'Sir—If you persist in publishing your infamous Liberator one month longer, assassination awaits you. Think not that you can avoid the blow; as poison will accomplish, what the dagger may fail of effecting. —REVENGE!'

THE CONVENTION.

Believing no other matter would prove so interesting to the great body of our readers, we have inserted, entire, the Proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia. They deserve a careful and candid perusal. That portion of the Conventional Address which condemns the measures of the Colonization Society, is but the echo of the unanimous sentiments of the free colored population. We hope the Provisional Committees will be active in the discharge of their duties, so that the funds for the College may be obtained without delay.

IN CHARACTER! The Editor of the American Spectator, alluding to the despotical proceedings of the citizens of New-Haven, in opposition to the 'African College,' says:—'We not only approve the course which they have pursued, but we admire the moral courage, which induced them, for the love of right, to incur the censure of both sections of the country.'!!!!

DITTO! The last Spectator uses the following respectful language, in speaking of Capt. Stuart's eloquent and unanswerable Circular:

'An Abolitionist in England, of the name of Stuart, has extended the sphere of his raving to this country, and has published a tirade against the Colonization Society.'

A tirade! Then is reason abuse, humanity cruelty, justice oppression! Capt. Stuart is one of the most distinguished and indefatigable philanthropists in Great Britain. In what estimation he is held, the reader may learn by the following extract from the Report of the 'Hibernian Negro's Friend Society' in Dublin, for March 31, 1831—of which Society WILBERFORCE is President, and CLARKSON Vice President:

'The Board of Managers would not do justice to their own feelings, did they not accompany this exposition of the Society's operations, with an acknowledgment of the eminent success, which, under Divine favor, has attended the disinterested and unwearied labors, Christian devotedness, and able talents of their esteemed colleague, Capt. Charles Stuart, (late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service,) who has travelled very extensively through Ireland, and is also the author of thirteen of the Society's Tracts.'

Now for another sneer, Mr Orr!

NOTICE.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Boston and its vicinity, will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, at the School-House in Belknap-street, for the purpose of taking suitable measures for the distribution of the Minutes of the Convention, held in Philadelphia in June last, and for the transaction of any other business that may be deemed necessary. A general attendance is requested.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
JAMES G. BARBADOS.

NOTICE.

The School for Colored Youth will be opened on Thursday Evening next, October 27th, at the African School-House, in Belknap-street.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, of N. Haven, and an interesting Obituary, are in type, but unavoidably postponed until next week.

LITERARY.

AUTUMN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear—
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the summer leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying wind, and to the rabbit's tread!
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow, through all the gloomy day.
Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprung and stood,
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves, the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair and good of ours—
The rain is falling where they lie, but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again!
The wild-flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the briar rose and the orchis died amid the summer's glow;
But on the hill the golden-rod and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in Autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone from upland, glade and glen!
And now, when comes a calm, mild day, as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more!
And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair, meek blossom, that grew up and faded by my side:
In the cold, moist earth we laid her, when the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief!
Yet not unmet it was, that one, like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers!

From the *Token* for 1832.

FROST.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

The Frost looked forth, one still clear night,
And he said, 'Now I shall be out of sight,
So through the valley, and over the height,
In silence I'll take my way;
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow—the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they!'—
Then he went to the mountain, and powdered its crest,
He climbed up the trees, and their boughs he dressed
With diamonds and pearls, and over the breast
Of the quivering lake, he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.
He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept,
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,
By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things. There were flowers and trees—
There were beves of birds, and swarms of bees—
There were cities, thrones, temples and towers!
And these
All pictured in silver sheen!
But he did one thing that was hardly fair;
He went to the cupboard, and finding there,
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
'Now just to set them a thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit,' said he;
'This bloated pitcher I'll burst into three!
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall "thick" to tell them I'm drinking!'

MISCELLANEOUS.

An interesting case was tried in the Court of Sessions on Saturday. A colored man, named William Davis, who resides at Williamsburg, L. I. was convicted in the same court three days before, of robbing the trunk of Capt. Sharpe, from the cabin of the schooner Copper, lying at one of the upper wharves in this city. It appeared on the first trial that the trunk was found in the possession of Davis, and the money (upwards of \$200) and other articles it contained, concealed about his house. Davis alleged he picked up the same trunk which he found adrift in the river, and brought some of his own family to swear to the fact—but the jury would not believe them, and he was brought in guilty. Subsequently it was ascertained that some of the neighbors of Davis saw the trunk drifting towards his house the morning on which it was picked up—that Davis mentioned to his acquaintance the fact of his having found the trunk, by which means the information reached the owner. When Capt. Sharpe went to Davis's house with an officer, and asked for the trunk that had been found, it was readily shown to him, and the money, which was concealed under the steps by the wife of Davis, it appeared, was thus disposed of solely for safe keeping. It was readily produced when demanded.—The proof of Davis's innocence was perfectly clear, and his final acquittal gave great satisfaction to the people of Williamsburg, who were present, who testified to his excellent character. The whole court partook in the feeling of satisfaction at this result.

The cabin of the schooner, from whence the trunk was taken, was locked up by the Captain the same night, and a faithful watch-dog chained to the door. There was no appearance of any one having used violence in entering the cabin, and the mystery of the disappearance of the trunk can only be accounted for, by the supposition that it was entered by some person with whom the dog was acquainted, who probably threw the trunk out of the cabin window, from whence it was drifted by the tide to Williamsburg. This supposition was strengthened by the corresponding state of the tide, and by the fact, as was stated, that Capt. Sharpe had quarrelled with and dismissed one of his men the night previous to the robbery.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Noble Revenge.—When I was very small, I attended a town school, and among other boys was one by the name of George G—, a colored boy. He was a peaceable, attentive scholar, and diligent in his studies, and had gained the affections of nearly the whole school. One day the master rather petulantly said to him—'Blackey! put some wood into the stove!' George said not a word, but kept his eyes fastened on his book. 'George G—!' said the master again, 'put some wood into the stove—quick too!' And the noble youth immediately obeyed, to the shame of the master, and the astonishment of the school.

Poor George! I have often thought of him, and the scenes of trial through which he has since had to pass, owing to the stigma that is universally cast upon persons of his sable hue. He is now removed from earth, as I trust, to a happy home. But I can never pass his retired grave, without thinking of his amiable heart, and the purity of his motives, when I associated with him in childhood. O, that I could live like this poor, despised, degraded black—and die like him in triumph!—*Youth's Companion.*

Audacious Robbery.—A colored barber, by the name of Cambridge, residing in Newburyport, being in a victualling cellar in that town on Wednesday evening, imprudently exposed the contents of his pocket book, amounting to about fifteen dollars. Soon afterwards, about 9 o'clock, he left the cellar, and was followed by two men, who came up with him near the market, the most public part of the town, knocked him down, stripped him of his coat, and not finding his pocket-book there, divested him of his waistcoat also, and then made their escape, the black man all the while crying for help. The robbers were caught yesterday forenoon, and our informant states that they were to be examined in the afternoon.—*Salem Gaz.*

In Prince George county, Virginia, a few nights since, the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Lewis was burnt down and the owner himself was consumed in it. The only particulars yet known, are derived from a negro boy, who states that on the night above mentioned, Mr. Lewis was taken with a chill, and ordered him to make a large fire in his chamber, which he did, then went to sleep in the same room with his master, and was only awakened by the fire in time to make his escape.

Dearth of Bibles!—It is a fact, which in these days of 'Bible distribution' will hardly be credited—that on a recent occasion of an inquest being held in the Parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex, the Coroner and Jury were detained, whilst a messenger could cross the Thames to Woolwick, in Kent, for a bible on which the jury and witnesses could be sworn! For, strange as it may sound, it is 'not more strange than true,' that 'the Prince Regent' possessed no such book! nor could one be produced in the county of Essex, within a mile and a half of the spot!—*Essex (Eng.) Standard.*

It has been mentioned as a curious fact, that at the despotic court of Russia, attended by ambassadors from most of the despotic governments in the world, there was not a slave to be found except in the family of John Randolph, and no minister knelt to the emperor, except the representative of our proud republic, in which all men are born free and equal, and profess to bend the knee to none but their Maker.—*Mass. Jour.*

An apothecary's boy in this city, lately gave a customer a dose of castor oil and elixir vitriol, an ounce of each instead of elixir salutaris; and strange to say, the man felt no inconvenience except scalding his mouth.

The editor of the Village Record (Hon. Charles Miner, an abstract of whose letter in defence of masonry, we recently published) bears the strongest testimony to the various learning, solid abilities, and the public and private virtue of Amos Ellmaker, Esq. the Anti-Masonic candidate for the office of Vice President. It is affirmed that a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was twice tendered to him, and that Mr. Monroe offered him the post of Secretary of the Navy. We have heard (says the National Gazette) from other and impartial sources, the highest opinion of his general merits.

Sentences at Providence.—One Cushman, recently from Ireland, attacking passengers in the street with a loaded gun, sentenced to two years imprisonment and fine \$500. He said he thought he had got into a country where people could do as they pleased: the Attorney General told him if he pleased to deprive others of the right to walk in the streets, and attempted their lives, the Court and jury would do as they pleased, and punish him for it.—A man was indicted for assaulting his own brother who had attempted to put their sister in jail. It seems the loving sister had previously put this brother in jail, but the Providence Journal, whence these facts are derived, does not state what became of the case.

Judge Marshall.—Last week in Philadelphia, the operation of lithotomy was performed on the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, with a professional skill which could be rivalled only by the admirable fortitude with which it was borne. Appearances are all favorable; and hopes may be entertained of the prolongation of an inestimable life under circumstances of personal relief, which will insure the continuance of its full national value.

One Morgan (whose father was lately arrested in Schuyler co. Illinois, charged with murdering a young man) has been arrested for having seized his step-child, 3 or 4 years old who complained of cold, taking it out of the house, with a firebrand burning its feet, biting it, and pulling its ears loose from the head, so that it is expected to die.

A little colored boy who had been sent to a theatre in Philadelphia to sweep the chimneys, was frightened by a tipsy man named Wilkins, who told him a certain rope had hung Porter, showed him an old coffin, and shook some skull bones at him. The boy fell into fits and died the same night.

Drunkenness taught.—The selling of spirits to children has of late become so important a trade in the metropolis, that in some of our splendid and crowded gin shops, glasses for their separate use are in constant readiness, and 'halfpenny and farthing's worth of gin' are regularly applied for by the infant customers.—*London paper.*

Sierra Leone.—Late returns—incomplete however—show the number of communications in connexion with the Church Missionary Society's Mission, to be 348—the number of Sunday school scholars (average attendance) 667—and the number in the day schools (average attendance) 1,540.

Life of a Gentleman.—He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly.

Thanksgiving.—His Excellency, the Governor, with advice and consent of the Council, has appointed the First Thursday in December next, to be observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE in Massachusetts.

\$37,000, lately stolen from the steamer Kentuckian, at New-Orleans, has been returned through the post office, as requested by advertisement, the thief having been conciliated by some arrangement, or prevented from making the money available.

From Jamaica.—We learn by private letters from Jamaica, received via Norfolk, that the negroes on the principal estates in the parish of Manchester, had refused to work, and that the general feeling among the negroes throughout the island was that they are all to be free in October.

In Albany, a large establishment has adopted the plan of paying their workmen on Monday instead of Saturday night; and the proprietor has been thanked by the wives of many of his men for the change, as their husbands now bring home their earnings.

Piano fortes, as well as almost every thing else, must change their fashion 'A la mode de Paris.' They are now made in Boston, finished all round, so that the performer faces the company. The tops are also made to be taken off easily.

The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes an account of an 'extraordinary elopement.' It appears that a respectable merchant of that city, who has a young wife and family, about a fortnight ago eloped with an orphan girl of seventeen, and nothing has been heard of him since his departure. The affair has produced a great excitement in Philadelphia.

On the night of the 28th ult. says the Barnstable Gazette, a shark, 13 feet long, jumped on board the packet schooner Alphon, Capt. B. F. Scudder, in Long Island Sound!

The Albany Literary Gazette offers a prize of one hundred dollars for the best original story and fifty dollars for the best original poem, to be addressed to John P. Jermain, at the office of the Albany Literary Gazette, on or before the first of December next.

In a lot of partridges lately bought in Faneuil Hall Market, was one found, which had in its crop a striped snake 15 inches long!

Providence has accepted a city charter; the Mayor has \$1000 salary, the Aldermen \$100.

A runaway slave is advertised in Georgia, 'the white of whose eyes is red!'

'Old Ironsides' is to be the first vessel to enter the Dry Dock, at Charlestown, when completed.

England.—The Bible Society's income last year, was not far short of £100,000.

MORAL.

Full of that glowing eloquence and startling solemnity which characterise almost every production of the same vigorous mind.

REFORM OF MORALS.

The crisis has come. By the people of this generation, by ourselves probably, the amazing question is to be decided, whether the inheritance of our fathers shall be preserved or thrown away; whether our Sabbaths shall be a delight or a loathing; whether the taverns, on that holy day, shall be crowded with drunkards, or the sanctuary of God with humble worshippers; whether riot and profaneness shall fill our streets, and poverty our dwellings, and convicts our jails, and violence our land; or whether industry and temperance, and righteousness shall be the stability of our times; whether mild laws shall receive the cheerful submission of freemen, or the iron rod of a tyrant compel the trembling homage of slaves. Be not deceived. Human nature in this State is like human nature every where. All actual difference in our favor is adventitious, and the result of our laws, institutions and habits. It is a moral influence, which, with the blessing of God, has formed a state of society so eminently desirable. The same influence which has formed it, is indispensable to its preservation. The rocks and hills of New-England will remain till the last conflagration. But let the Sabbath be profaned with impunity, the worship of God be abandoned, the government and religious instruction of children neglected, and the streams of intemperance permitted to flow, and her glory will depart. The wall of fire will no more surround her, and the munition of rocks will no longer be her defence.

If we neglect our duty, and suffer our laws and institutions to go down, we give them up for ever. It is easy to relax, easy to retreat, but impossible, when the abomination of desolation has once passed over New-England, to rear again the fragments, and build up the ruins of demolished institutions. Another New-England, nor we, nor our children, shall ever see, if this be destroyed. All is lost, irretrievably, when the landmarks are once removed, and the bands which now hold us are broken. Such institutions, and such a state of society, can be established only by such men as our fathers were, and in such circumstances as they were in. They could not have made a New-England in Holland. They made the attempt, but failed.

The hand that overturns our laws and altars, is the hand of death unbarring the gate of pandemonium, and letting loose upon our land the miseries of hell. If the Most High should stand aloof, and cast not a single ingredient into our cup of trembling, it would seem to be full of superlative woe. But he will not stand aloof. As we shall have begun an open controversy with him, he will contend openly with us. And never, since the earth stood, has it been so fearful a thing for nations to fall into the hands of the living God. The day of vengeance is in his heart; the day of judgment has come; the great earthquake which sinks Babylon, is shaking the nations, and the wave of the mighty commotion is dashing upon every shore. Is this then a time to remove foundations, when the earth itself is shaken? Is this a time to forfeit the protection of God, when the hearts of men are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth? Is this a time to run upon his neck and the thick bosses of his buckler, when the nations are drinking blood, and fainting, and passing away in his wrath? Is this a time to throw away the shield of faith, when his arrows are drunk with the blood of the slain? to cut from the anchor of hope, when the clouds are collecting, and the sea and the waves are roaring, and thunders are uttering their voices, and lightnings blazing in the heavens, and the great hail is falling from heaven upon men, and every mountain, sea and island, is fleeing in dismay from the face of an incensed God?—*Beecher.*

WILBERFORCE HOUSE.

FRANCIS WILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 132, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may honor him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. *New-York, October 8.*

TEMPERANCE HOUSE AT QUINCY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a large and commodious House pleasantly situated, at the Four Corners, in Quincy, (8 miles from Boston,) for the accommodation of Travellers and such Company as may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared to make the most liberal provisions for his visitors, and to gratify their desires. *No Spirituous Liquors will be sold, but HOT COFFEE and TEA may be obtained at all hours of the day.*—Boarders can be accommodated on liberal terms. *BENJAMIN R. DOWNS.*

N. B. Good stabling for Horses. Quincy, October 1, 1831.

NOTICE.

TO THE COLORED YOUTH IN BOSTON, OF BOTH SEXES. AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened in this city, for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. That portion of the colored population who may wish to attend, will please to leave their names with the Editor of the Liberator. School to commence as soon as a sufficient number of scholars are obtained. Terms low. Please apply soon. September 24.